



English Braille American Edition—1959

Changes to the 1972 Revision Adopted by the Braille Authority of North America July 1987

Embossed and Printed for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Library of Congress Washington

American Printing House for the Blind Louisville, Kentucky 1987

1009 April 36 7187 HV1669 J6 1987

10. Italics:

Single italic sign

Double italic sign

a. The italic sign is placed before an abbreviation, word, apostrophized word, hyphenated compound word, or number, to indicate that it is italicized. The italic sign is not to be repeated after the hyphen or the apostrophe. In a divided word, or number, the italic sign should not be repeated at the beginning of the next line. Ex:

a priori

e.g.

President

l'orange

o'clock

blue-eyed

out-of-the-way

1914-1918

dis
graced

453,278

Note: Although italics are very common in print, in many instances they have no value to the braille reader.

- (1) Italics must be used in braille if they are used in print only in the following instances:
- (a) To indicate emphasis. Ex:

If you are going to go, go.

He is for the people.

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.. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.
```

(b) To show distinction, only in such cases as:

Foreign words and phrases.

The names of ships, pictures, book titles, publications, etc.

Subject headings at the beginning of paragraphs.

The difference between silent thought and conversation.

Where in print a passage is printed in italics or different typeface from that of the regular text.

(2) Italics should be omitted in such instances as the following:

Where quoted passages appear in both quotations and italics, unless the italics are required to show emphasis or distinction. (See Sec. 10.f.)

Where pronunciations are written in both parentheses and italics.

In the writing of all stage directions, settings, etc., in plays. (When stage directions are given along with the speaking lines of a play, but are not enclosed in parentheses or brackets, the italics should be retained to differentiate between speech and stage directions.)

Where a letter which means a letter is written in braille preceded by the letter sign. (See Sec. 12.a. (2))

Where lists of words are printed in boldface type or italics.

Where word endings are separated from the root words and are printed in italics or boldface type.

Where titles, chapters or section headings are printed in italics or boldface type.

b. If more than three consecutive words are italicized, the first word is preceded by the double italic sign, and the last word by the single italic sign. Where the last word of an italicized passage is a hyphenated compound word, the closing single italic sign should precede the first part of the compound word. Ex:

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The House of Representatives

It was a sad home-coming.
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Do not italicize together two or more items which are italicized for different reasons. Ex:

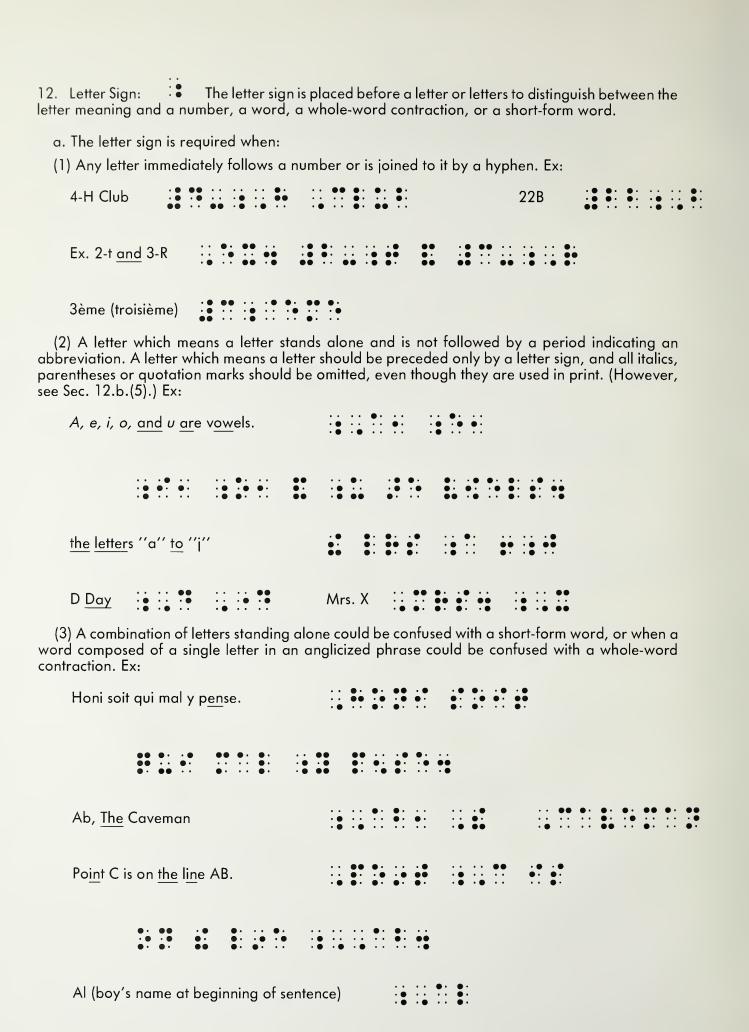
Important Notice: Queen Mary docks at noon.

Read: East Side, West Side; Little Women; and Babbitt.

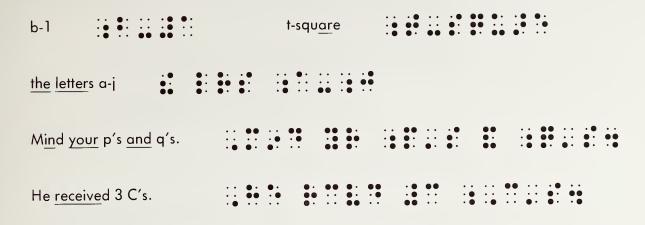
Refer to: Time; The Reader's Digest; or The New York Times.

The Waldorf, The Plaza, and The Americana are famous New York hotels.

^{*}Note: The rule regarding ''series of names'' has been dropped.



(4) A single letter which means a letter is followed by an apostrophe "s", or is joined by a hyphen to a word or number which follows it. Each letter should be preceded by a letter sign when letters of the alphabet are joined by a hyphen or a dash. Ex:



- b. The letter sign is not required before a single capitalized or uncapitalized letter when:
- (1) The letter is an initial or an abbreviation followed by a period. Ex:

(2) The letter is followed by the number sign. Ex:

```
Print page a23
```

(3) A number is followed by a contraction. Ex:

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1<u>st to 4th</u> :: :: :: :: :: ::
```

(4) The letter is preceded and/or followed by the apostrophe, indicating omission of letters. Ex:

```
Did 'e 'n' Ma get t' it?
```

(5) The letter in an outline or listing is followed by, or enclosed within, punctuation marks. Ex:

See section (f).

a) Passenger: J. F. Mack

b) Arrival: May 1st, 5 p.m.

c) Reservation: Serial #5699

d) Din/ing Room: Table A1

Note after Section 12.b.(5): *One aspect of this rule has been simplified so that any letter, capitalized or uncapitalized, following a number must have a letter sign. This has resulted in some renumbering under subsection b.

RULE V — ANGLICIZED AND FOREIGN WORDS, ACCENT SIGN, DIPHTHONGS, FOREIGN LANGUAGES

24.a. Anglicized Words and Names: Words and names which appear in the same typeface as the surrounding English text are considered as anglicized words in braille, and all applicable contractions should be used. Ex:

To our surprise, El Ranchito's menu included quiche and blintzes.

```
.. .. .. ..
        .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..
Signorina Ferra
Le Baron de Rochefoucauld
                  "Herr Professor Strauss, meet mon ami Jones."
                Le Comte de Paris :: •
We heard the opera "Die Meist/ersing/er".
```

The letter sign must be used before any letter or group of letters which can be confused with an alphabetic contraction or short-form word. Ex:

Sr. y Sra. Juarez

(1) Contractions should be used in conformity with the rules of English Braille, except that one-cell part-word contractions should not overlap a syllable division in an anglicized word which is spelled the same as an English word that has a different pronunciation; however, two-cell final-letter contractions may be so used. Ex:

```
pen/sion (boarding house)
```

(2) In anglicized proper names, words or phrases, words which correspond to English alphabet contractions or short-form words should be written in uncontracted braille. Similarly, the use of initial-letter two-cell contractions should be avoided where pronunciation does not conform to the pronunciation generally assigned them in English. Ex:

```
        Ch/ou
        En-lai

        Port Said
        ...

        centime
        ...
```

b. Foreign Words and Names: Foreign words and names which appear in a typeface different from the surrounding English text should be written in uncontracted braille. Ex:

They read Im Westen Nichts Neues.

```
He sh/outed, "Come stai, Andrew?"
```

"Herr Professor Strauss, voici mon ami Jones."

c. Accent Sign: This sign is used in English texts before all letters which in print are marked with an accent or other marking, even in italicized or quoted foreign passages, and the special foreign accented letter symbols should not be used.

Accented letters in foreign or anglicized words must not form part of a contraction. In English

stressed syllables, however, a contraction may follow the accent sign. Ex:

```
café

señor

Catherine de Médicis

bless/èd

reën/force
```

- d. Foreign Material in English Context: When foreign words, phrases, or passages occur in English text, English punctuation and composition signs should be used. However, in the writing of Spanish words, phrases, or passages, the special Spanish punctuation signs must be used in accordance with print copy. (See Appendix B, Sec. 3.(b).)
- e. Non-Roman Letters: Greek and other non-Roman letters occurring in English context should be preceded by dot 2. Neither the letter sign nor the italic sign should be used. Ex:

Note after Rule V, Section 24.e.: * Two changes have occurred: A simpler definition of anglicized and foreign words, and a reorganization of this rule for greater clarity.

42. c. Use any alternative one-cell contraction in preference to "ea" and the double-letter signs. Ex:

<u>ar</u>	as in	ne <u>ar</u>	he <u>ar</u> t	be <u>ar</u>	
ble	as in	bub <u>ble</u>	dab <u>ble</u>		
(except where it would break the '' <u>ea</u> u'' trigraph, as in: tabl <u>ea</u> u, Fonta <u>in</u> ebl <u>ea</u> u, etc.)					
<u>ch</u>	as in	sac <u>ch/ar/in</u> e	bac <u>ch</u> anal		
<u>ed</u>	as in	p <u>ed</u> dle	wedding		
<u>of</u>	as in	<u>of</u> fice	pr <u>offer</u>		
for	as in	ef <u>for</u> t	af <u>for</u> d		

Note after Section 42.c.: * Primarily a clarification of when to retain the ''ea'' contraction in a trigraph.

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Am35 English braille; American En36 edition -- 1959. 7/87

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